HOLES IN PARSONS'S PLANS.

EXPERTS CONTINUE TO BOMBARD RAPID TRANSIT ESTIMATES.

Engineer Lucius Backs Up Mr. O'Rourke's Declarations as to the Defects and Underestimation in the Plans and Estimates of the Commission's Engineer-Advantages of Electricity as a Motive Power Upon Roads Such as the One Proposed.

Lawyer Murray, Mr. Zabriskie's associate. conducted yesterday's attack upon the already andly riddled scheme of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission for underground roads in this city at the hearing before Supreme Court Commissioners Coudert, Sherman, and Gelshenen. The new big gun which was brought to bear upon the absurd scheme was Albert Lucius of 71 Broadway, the civil engineer who designed and built the elevated railroads in Ninth avenue and in Third avenue, was chief engineer of the original Brook lyn elevated road, designed all the bridges of West Shore Railroad, and is now consulting engineer for the Lake Shore Railroad, the urgh and Lake Eric road, and the Ontario and Western. Mr. Lucius made his main attack upon the Rapid Transit Commission's plans from a new but very important point. It came at about the middle of his examination, when Mr. Murray asked him whether he thought that Engineer John Francis O'Rourke's estimate of \$7,200,000 was too much to be al-

lowed for terminals.
"Not at all," he declared, "considering the conditions. As the tracks are shown in the irawings, the road could not be operated. It has been our experience on the elevated roads that it takes three lines of track to operate two tracks under the crowded conditions which exist in handling city traffic. It has been the hope of the elevated railroad people that they might get permission to build a third track on each of their routes, not so much to run trains upon as to have a place to store cars, to out wrecks upon, and to use in getting around obstructions such as wrecks. No matter how well you build nor how careful you may be in operating, you are bound to have wrecks. As these underground lines are drawn out there thirl tracks and no cross-overs provided, and in case of a wreck you couldn't get at it or around it. There should be frequent ross-overs provided, and the centre rows of columns between the tracks as shown would e in the way of these.

"I should certainly have at least two tracks ogether and unseparated by any such obstruction. As a matter of operation, these columns are very offensive. Of course, cross-overs could be arranged through the line of columns by tak-ing out about 100 feet of the columns at each place, but I should want to do away with them place, but I should altogether.

The whole question in operating a road is

"The whole question in operating a road is how much room have you got for terminals. Now I see that there are no extra tracks provided at Battery Park for storing cars, nor at any other point down town. You couldn't switch everything from away up town, and run the trains down. It might seem as, if you could, but it can't be done practically."

In relation to other details, Mr. Lucius also have a form any the previous witnesses for the

the trains down. It might seem as it you could, but it can't be done practically.

In relation to other details, Mr. Lucius also backed up ably the previous witnesses for the contestants. Engineers O'Rourke, McNuity, and Buchholtz. He said that he had examined Mr. O'Rourke's grade profile plan, and that instead of finding that it was drawn upon too easy lines, he found that it contained grades which he considered too steep for practical operation. Mr. O'Rourke's plan is supposed to be better in this respect than the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission.

"One per cent, rise in grades," said Mr. Incius, "is a limit for the attaining of high speeds. The second avenue elevated road was designed for running fast trains, and it was built with that limit to the grades. In laying out an underground road, where the head room was the limiting condition, you would have to lay the average of the road low enough down to limit your grades to one per cent."

This, he said afterward, if done with the proposed road, would bring it even lower down in the ground than Mr. O'Rourke had drawn it, and would increase the amount of excavating to be done over Mr. O'Rourke's estimates, in which this matter plays so important a part in bringing his estimate of cost up to \$90,000,000. Then Mr. Lucius stated that he had been over the drawings showing the cross sections of the proposed road and stations and its profile, and had made an estimate of the quantities and prices involved in building it. He had compared these with Mr. Parsons's estimate was head upon a calculation of too small quantities, and of too He had compared these with air. Fairbins estimates, and he declared emphatically that of Mr. Parsons's estimate was based upon a calculation of too small quantities, and of too small prices as well. A separate system of vontilation, he declared, was also absolutely necessary, but this might be operated by electricity, and not need separate power plants at every opening. Mr. Lucius refused to be pinned down in his estimates of cost to thems, but he declared that he considered Mr. O'Rourke's \$100,000,000 total about right.

"Where all the difficulties of building through such a region as lower Broadway are concentrated in one item—excavation—as is done in Mr. Parsons's and also in Mr. O'Rourke's estimates" he said. "I have no idea that he work

such a region as lower Broadway are concentrated in one item—excavation—as is done in Mr. Parsons's and also in Mr. O'Rourke's estimates." he said, "I have no idea that he work could be done for the \$2.80 a cubic yard which Mr. Fatsons has estimated upon. It would certainly come nearer to the \$0 of Mr. O'Rourke's figures. I cannot yet imagine how any one can build the proposed road in those parts of lower Broadway where the excavation goes below the water level. I do not see how it can be done without taking it up in small sections and removing the earth through pneumatic calssons. I cannot imagine how any one would dare to go below the water level there in open cuts and disturb the earth and run the risk of having it run in on them."

Lawyers Boardman and Shepard evidently gave up the hope they had of setting Engineer McNulty confused regarding the cost per cubic yard of taking the list out of the cable wheel plt at Broadway and Houston street. His itemized spatement showed that it cost \$3.40 a cubic yard to get it from the wheel pit into the cellar of the cable building, and \$1.25 a yard to remove it finally from there, or a total of \$4.55 a yard. Mr. McNulty declared, however, in shower to various questions, that the excavation there, the difficulties met with, and the character of the vault built were fairly typical of a half section of the proposed tunnel, and that in all places where no water was met

character of the vault built ical of a half section of the property typical of a half section of the proposed tunned, and that in all paces where no water was met with and no underninning of houses was required the proposed tunnel might be built for double the cast of the nit per foot, with ten per cent solded for a contractor's commission. The pit cost State a foot of length. Mr. Parsons's estimates. Mr. McNulty also said, allowed State a foot for the whole road below Thirty fourth street.

After Mr. Lucius had finished his testimony there were no more witnesses at hand. Mr.

After Mr. Lucius and finished his testimony there were no more witnesses at hand. Mr. Couder amounted that Engineer Benjamin F. Carpenter, who had been in attendance at every acceting, but asked for time to address the Commission, and that he might be heard then Mr. Carpenter said that since he had made the request matters had changed. "I represent," he said, "a bedy of contractors who are ready to build the proposed roads, and for the \$20,000,000 provided. They are ready to past any \$1,000,000 in cash and \$1,000,000 in he contract. Since I asked to be heard, the opposition here has brought forward a number of eminent civil engineers who have put forth some serious criticisms of the road.

"believed can meet all of their objections."

cisms of the road.

"I believe I can meet all of their objections,
but I shall want to call a number of expert engimeers as the witnesses."

"You pay a high complianent to the witnesses for Mr. Zohriskle." said Mr. Coudert.

If was arranged that Mr. Carpenter should have a matter after the opposition to the road rests. He is said to represent Contractors Ryan & McDonaid, the men who built the great Baltimore belt tunnel.

have a scales are the opposition to the road rests. He is said to represent Contractors Is at A Melogaid, the men who built the great Baitimore belt tunnel.

The hearing will go on again this afternoon. One of the interesting things which has been brought out in the cross-examinations of several of the expert witnesses is the possibility of operating trains at high speed with electricity over grades which every steam engineer would declare improctable. Enough has been asked about this matter to indicate that Chief Engineer Parsons has some such matter in mind to arge before the present commissioners in justification of the grade lines which he has projected and upon which his estimate of the amount of needed excavations is based.

Besides the testimony given yesterday by Mr. Lucius. Mr. Buchholtz, Chief Engineer of the Eric Roilforaul, had declared that grades above 1½ for cent, were entirely impracticable. Buying the most powerful locomotives we can get, he declared, we cannot run at more than 20 niles an hour when we get upon a grade of 1 per cent, or a little more.

Engineer O'Rourke had prediously said that one great drawback to great grades was the destructive effect which the pounding of the train would have on the track structure when it met an ascending grade after plunging down a slope. Mr. Ruchholtz had also said that such cars as are now run over the elevated roads, which are like the ones the underground road is designed for, would not stay on the tracks if run at a speed or fifty miles an hour. They are too light, he said, Under cross-examination he admitted that if these same cars were weighted down with eight or nine ton electric motors on each truck they would then be heavy enough to stay on the tracks and would be entirely safe if compled together like a vestibuled train.

He and the other engineers agreed that the only desired that the constitution of had not be a vestibuled train.

He and the other engineers agreed that the only desired that the season of head at a great cost by making up an

tive pounding was nearly all produced, he said, by the heavy locomotive, and this would disappear by distributing the weight along the train a separate motors. Again, he said, the surplus power needed, to carry the trains over the bad places could be drawn at will from the power station over the electric wires, and the moment it was not needed it would up longer have to be produced. More interesting information upon this subject will probably be forthcoming when the rebutting testimony is put in.

THE JONES-PULITZER CASE.

Asking the Court to Prevent Pulitzer from Perpetrating a Fraud. St. Louis, Jan. 14.—The testimony in the case

of Jones against Pulitzer was closed to-day. Mr. Lewis made the opening argument for Col. Jones, and it was well received.

In brief, Mr. Lewis said that Mr. Joseph Pulitzer had a newspaper property in St. Louis which was in a bad way, and he needed some body to rescue it from the mismanagement of those in charge. He knew that Col. Jones, who was in his employ on the New York World, was familiar with St. Louis and had won conspicu ous success in journalism there. He wanted Col. Jones to return to St. Louis and build up the newspaper. Col. Jones was importuned by Mr. Pulitzer month after month, and after six

months had clapsed the essential points of an agreement between them were reached. Col. Jones was to put into the stock of the St. ouls paper the sum of \$80,000, all the money he had in the world. Mr. Lewis asserted that Mr. Pulitzer's object was not to sell stock to Col. Jones, but to get possession of his \$80,000. that he would be held to the performance o the hard conditions of his contract under pen alty of forfeiting the money he had invested,

Then Mr. Pulitzer, through a third party who acted as his agent, asked Col. Jones to sign what he called a personal contract, though the newspaper of which Col. Jones was to take charge was managed by an alleged company Col. Jones asked Mr. Pulitzer if this contract was sufficient to bind the company. Mr. Pulit zer replied, in substance, that what he did perzer replied, in substance, that what he did per-sonally was done for the company, because he was the company, and he didn't believe in any damned meddlesome Boards of Directors. Col. Jones, if he pleased, might draft a resolution endorsing the contract, and Mr. Pulitzer would have the Board of Directors endorse it, as he had the power to do.

ie power to do. Then the contract was signed and Col. Jones's \$50,000 was transferred to the pocket of Mr. Pullizer. Almost immediately afterward, Mr. Lewis said, Mr. Pullizer began proceedings that were designed to hullify the contract. In that were designed to nullify the contract. In his capacity as a corporation he began a line of action which he thought would show that the contract he had signed in his personal capacity was null and void. Mr. Pulitzer sent to St. Louis a new set of by-laws that would make the contract not worth the paper it was written upon. He expected to get Col. Jones to sign these by-laws, and under them the Colonel might have been turned into the street with his \$80,000 still in Mr. Pulitzer's pocket and with nothing in his possession but certificates of stock, "which Mr. Pulitzer had taken great pains to make unsaintle."

The plan was frustrated for the time by Col. Jones's refusal to acquiesce in nullifying his contract through the by-laws, "Later, however," continued Mr. Lewis, "Mr. Pulitzer set in motion the machinery of his sham corporation to bring about the result which he had planned from the first, namely, to emancipate himself from the obligations of the contract which he from the first, namely, to emancipate himself from the obligations of the contract which he had himself signed."

from the obligations of the contract which he had himself signed."

Mr. hewis concluded:

"What your Honor is asked to prevent is the consummation of a premeditated fraud. It would be an affront to common sense to pretend that this Board of Directors is a floard of independent, bona fide stockholders, acting in good faith to protect their own interests and those of others intrusted to their care. The Board is Mr. Pulitzer. And Mr. Pulitzer cannot violate his agreement with impunity simply because he is acting under the cover of employees and appointees any more than if he were acting openly in his own name.

n his own name.
"I am conndent that your Honor will decide that, in Missouri at least, Joseph Pulitzer will not be permitted to put on a corroration cloak in order to perpetrate a fraud which he would not dare to attempt as a private individual."

MRS. HARTELL'S SLAVES.

Former Inmate of the Woman's House Tells How It Was Run.

The trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Hartell, charged with keeping a disorderly house at 70 Eldridge street, was continued before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions yesterday. Josie Siebert, a former inmate of the house, who has been in the Tombs prison since last July on a charge of swearing falsely on the trial of Mrs. Hartell in the Essex Market Police Court, was on the witness stand yesterday. She told how the house was conducted. She said that the girls paid \$30 a week board, and, as a matter of fact, gave all they got to Mrs Hartell. She was told after the house was raided that she would have to testify that she was a respectable married woman. Mes. Hartell gave her her daughter's marriage certificate and told her what to say in court. For this loste siebert was subsequently arrested, charged with perjury.

Ferdinand Hanson, a janitor, who was formerly employed in Mrs. Hartell's house, testified that she had male attendants, who took. she had male attendunts, who took the immates out at regular periods and were responsible for their safe return. These men were allowed to live in the house board free. Hanson said Police-man Frederick Hahn, who was at one time ward man in the Eldridge street station, lived in Mrs. Hartell's house. The policeman had a room on the parior floor, and he and Mrs. Har-tell and Dr. Holden breakfasted together fre-quently.

quently.

He said be turned over all the mail to Mrs. He said he turned over all the mail to Mrs. Hartell, and size onened the letters addressed to the inmates of the house and destroyed all that she thought they ought not to receive after her daughter had read them to her.

Lawyer Levy drew out the fact on cross-exmination that fianson was employed as jaintor of a flat in West Forty-ninth street ewied by Lawyer Howman, of Smith & Bowman, who were attorneys for Mrs. Holden, who engaged them to bring suff for divorce against her husband, Dr. Holden.

The trial will be continued to-day.

HIS SHOOTING DAYS OVER.

Dr. Lennox Attempted to Kill His Pourth Man and Lost His Life,

Pants, Tex., Jan. 14.-At Detroit, sixteen miles east of here, in Red River county, yesterday, Worth Duncan, a merchant, shot and in stantly killed Dr. J. S. Lennox. The trouble aroso over a debt due to Duncan by Lennox. Yesterday Duncan took steps to foreclose the martgage. Lennox went into Duncan's store and began to abuse him. Duncan ordered him away. In a few minutes Lennox returned and

away.

"Duncan, no man can treat me as you have
and live," and started to pull his pistol, but it
hung in his pocket. Refore he could get it loose
Duncan secured his revolver and shot him four

lines. Lennox's career has been checkered. On May 1882, he killed Tom Young at Shawnee Lennox's career has been checkered. On May 2, 1882, he killed Tom Young at Shawhee Town, I. T. for which he was inducted in the Federal court at Fort Smith, but cluded arrest. On Jan, 13, 1883, he killed George He ward near the same place. While on the scout he and others killed Deputy Marshal Dave I. man. He tend out of the way of the officers for on years, but was finally arrested at Waco, Tex., where he was going under an assumed name, and taken to Fort Smith. In November, 1892, he was indicted here for the murder of Howard, and on May 16, 1893, was tried and convicted of manshaughter. He succeeded in getting a new trial and was released on bond, and had been at at liberty over since.

SOCIETY FOR POLITICAL STUDY. Its Annual Reception Held at 144 Madison

Avenue Yesterday. The Society for Political Study held its annual reception from 3 until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 144 Madison avenue. The ros-trum was decorated with yellow, white, and blue bunting, the colors of the society, and with palms and cut flowers. Miss Theresa Barcalow, the President, was assisted in the receiving by the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Dr. receiving by the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, Dr. Harrlette C. Keatinge, Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, Mrs. Emily L. Wakeman, Mrs. Mary A. Howes, Mrs. Florence R. Kirkwood, and Mrs. Maria M. McChilough, who are all officers of the society, and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Pressient of the Women's Suffrance League.

The society, since it resumed work in October, has been engaged in the study of the new Constitution of the State of New York, but it laid aside such verification. stitution of the State of New York, but it haid aside such weighty matters as the Scante and the Assembly, convict labor, and the duties of public officers yesterday to listen to a musical programme interspersed with recitations, and to chat after the manner of a congregation of women who never dreamed of the new woman. At the close of the programme refreshments were served.

The next regular meeting of the society will be held on Jan. 21, when Mrs. Florence Sutro will discuss "County Courts and Courts of Sessions."

William F. Lennon, owner of the buildings 151 to 157 Orchard street which collapsed on March 1 last, causing the death of four men and injuring ten others, was placed on trial yester-day before dustice Smyth in the criminal part of the Supreme Court, charged with man-shaughter in the second degree. Six jurors were secured.

THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS THE PLAYS AND VAUDEVILLE ON

OUR STAGE THIS WEEK. Shipwrock and Resene as a Realistic Spee

tucle in the Intensely Sensational "Naved from the Sea" - Bills of the Week. John Drew is devoting the present week at Palmer's Theatre to performances of "The Bauble Shop" and to rehearsals of the new piece, "The Squire of Dames," John Hare is in his final week at Abbey's with "A Pair of Spectacles" and "A Quiet Rubber," and after him Sara Bernhardt will come. The Fifth Avenue s getting the last of "Gentleman Joe" before the annual season of William H. Crane in his new comedy. The Empire is ready with Michael and His Lost Angel" for to-night. "A Milk White Fing" is the play of the week at the Grand Opera House, Night Clerk" at the Harlem Opera House; "A Romance of Coon Hollow," at the People's, and "Miss Pygmalion," at the Columbia. The con-tinuances are: "The Benefit of the Doubt," at the Lyceum; "The Heart of Maryland," at the Herald Square; "Northern Lights," at the American; "An Artist's Model," at the Broadway: "The Wigard of the Nile," at the Casino The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," at the Standard; "A Black Sheep," at Hoyt's; "The Two Escutcheons," at Daly's; "Excelsion Junior," at the Olympia; "Chimmie Fadden," at the Garden; "The Sporting Duchess," at the Academy, and "The County Fair," at the Star.

There's trouble in "Saved from the Sea" at the Fourteenth Street, and it begins very soon after the curtain rises, because the playwrights have not supplied any furniture to be dusted o or any fruit to be garnered from front-yard trees by way of introduction.

As a result of this omission the hero is seen less than twenty minutes from the time the play begins, at sea, bound to the mast of a fishing schooner by real rope, and awaiting the pleasure of a semi-crazed individual who is bent on destroying him.

Lacking in mental balance though this bane of heroes is, he has a whole-minded regard for his own skin, and disappears from the scene after telling his victim that there is a cargo of stolen dynamite aboard.

Whether he leaves the ship by ferry or liner is not divulged, but any mystery that may sur-

is not divulged, but any mystery that may surround his departure is dispelled by faint calls, as if from far out upon the waves, but really from R. U. E.

These are from the heroine, who, besides her beauty, possesses a dry boat, and she urges the hero to row her across the damp expanse. But he procrastinates—heroes are ever slow—and those stolen cartridges have a chance to prove themselves undampened. Biff I goes the boat, and where was noble craft is maight but canvas wetness, in which wallow the fated pair.

The heroine had a companion, for her boat, rigged with a mutton-leg sall, if you please, hovers about the scene of the blast, takes an eccentric tack or two, and bears down upon the swimmers. The curtain falls just as the beat comes alongside them, leaving unsolved the problem as to how the two could be stowed in so cranky a craft.

But all the treuble in this melodrama is not

problem as to how the two could be atowed in so cranky a craft.

But all the trouble in this melodrama is not wit. Even its fredicking is fated, and the merry party of picnickers who spread their lunch in a leafy dell that includes a rustic bridge, wot not that that structure will not support a melo-dramatic beroine after the villain has drawn its coupling.

that that structure will not support a melodramatic heroine after the villain has drawn its coupling.

Yet the heroine is spared for another act, and the gentleman who has, as Chimmie Folden would say, "rats in his garret," falls through the rustic structure. He escapes unhurt through the happy medium of a furze bush, as is afterward explained, and later the reason for his substitution for the heroine is made clear.

She is saved to sit in a chair and sleep. The villains enter the room in which she is, and in less than two minutes discern that she is within ten feet of them. Then the bad man with mutton-chop whiskers, as distinguished from the man of guile who wears a silk hat, goes straight to the shelves upon which the china of the modest household is displayed, and finds beelde the soup tureen a nickel-plated dagger. Two strides and he has it poised over the sleeping woman's dress yoke! But he holds his hand until he finds a man for his victim, and him he stabs to death at a time when the guilt will seem to be the hero's, and while the musicians go" punkpunk "mourfully. After this the heroine goes into black and discards her petiticoats, that her skirts may seem subduedly slimpsey.

This is followed by such triffes as seven years of prison labor by the hero and a for. The latter is really of account, however, because in its obscurity the hero ends his unremunerative stone cutting and escapes.

Chained to a fellow convict he passes through a yellow wheat field—see four-sheet bill—and meets his young son. Though he has never seen the youngster he recognizes him quicker than he does the villain, but he knows the latter son enough to turn him over to justice with a doubly accented "s."

At the end of it all the hero is in prison jeans and the villain, still has his silk hat, but as a

doubly accented "s."
At the end of it all the here is in prison jeans
and the villain still has his silk hat, but as a
jaller with a dreadfully false black heard has
him, the play may be said to end happily.

With to-morrow there will be one less leader sings to-night for the last time at the Olympia. Koster & Bial's newest performer is a dancer. but Cinquevalli, the Craggs, Marlo and Dunham, and the Martinettl's are more diverting performers of longer employment here. The names best known in the Imperial's forces are Charles Wayne, the Dunbars, Lillie Laurel. and De Laur and Debrimont. Mixtures of burlesques and variety show are offered at both Miner's Eighth Avenue and at Miner's Powery. Pastor's has Lydia Dreams and the Donovan among others, and with next week its list of specialists will be swelled to meet the demand of a continuous performance.

Of the established continuous shows, Proc

tor's Pleasure Palace has the best members of Webber & Field's travelling company, includor the control pool players whose name the organization taker, with the Lockhart elephants among the continued features. At Proctor's Twenty-third Street the Pantzers, Haines and Pettingill, and Charles B. Ward are at the head of the lat. Keith's Union Square has brought the Cortys from Europe-from Germany, to judge by their breathless attempts at Englishapiro of knockabout fellows, whose rough-and-tenthelic and the control of the contro a pair of knockabout fellows, whose rough-ant-tumble antics are made to seem all the rougher from the fact that they perform on parallel bars. The usual padded was and garments, too, are lacking from their outfit, and only a thick matting softens the immortal boards. So, to see a man gramp the pole of his apparatus, swing away around it several times at tuil length, and then, when he has acquired all possible momentum, to bang upon the floor in shapeless human shape—that, in the variety shows, is four, outdoors it is commonly altered

at toll length, and then, when he has acquired all possible momentum, to bang upon the floor in shapeless human shape—that, in the variety shows, is four, outdoors it is commonly alluded to as "death for the frog." The fun for the boy is even greater when one of these men takes a tattered umbrella in one hand and walks from one bar to the other across the wire that fastens the two together. That is not an easy trick, but hard is the only word that fits the climax of it, which is a fall of seven feet from the bar to the floor, the method of lightening the blow being well disguised if, indeed, any be used. Again, one of the brass uprights is not set so tightly in the slot at its bottom but that a blow from a sledge hammer in the hands of a powerful man would on-dodge it. When these chaps mean to be reall; comical they take turns at butting this rod with their heads until its dislodged. When after a charge, head on, the recoil throws the man against a guy wire, and that in turn sends him head first at the weakening pole again, the suggestion of a horizontal pile driver is intensely realistic. Were a sensational drama to hing upon the taking of a cliased in the fashion of the fifteenth century, this trick would fit itself nicely to hattering-ram effects. After ten minutes of this style of performance it seems to an unprejudeed observer as if the specialists must be black and blue and sprained of limb and tendon; but this is a doubting world, and deep observers is that the men are unharmed. This is all wrong, and as the custom is to do things well at the Union Square, the hope is but reasonable that it will soon be rectified. We have had the fragrance of magnolia blossoms thrown into the auditorium in performances of "Alakama," and in "Shore Acres" real roast torkey and "stuffle" appealed to the offactories. Who could doubt that these men were bruised, even though they do their speciality twice a day, if the perfume of anica or witch hazel were diffused by their antics?

Yvette Guilbert is singing at her final ap-

Yvette Gullbert is singing at her final ap pearance at the Olympia the song that first at began to give "La Pocharde" Yvette had been singing at the little Divan Japonais in the conventional style of the French music hall singer and there had been no particular talk about her. Zanrof, the author of a number of her subsequent songs, had written a collection of stories called "Les Pochardes," which would mean in English the tipey woman. One of these was put into a song, and with it Yvette made her first success, for it was the first time that she had sung in the style which has since become so characteristic of her. A young girl goes to her sister's weedling, "where the champagne rained," drinks soo much of it, and is delighted at the effects. The best man mistakes the sister for the bride claims his privileges, and the mistake, instead of disconcerting the young woman, pleases her highly. The song is a study in Paris slang, and incomprehensible to snybody that it is not familiar with it. When Yvette same the song first she did it in costume. stories called "Les Pochardes," which would

wearing a short skirt and apron, and dressing her hair like the schoolgirl she was supposed to be. It will be interesting to observe what effect her songs create in a theatre so large as the Metropolitan Opera House, where she is to sing in concert. "I want yer, ma honey" is to be the English number on the programme, and the company which is to appear with Guilbert will contain none of the opera singers. Fancy Plancon sharing the honers of the evening with his "Lee Rameaux" or "Two Grenadiers" with Yvette's "I want ver, ma honey," or "Ca fait tonjours plaiser. Anton Seidl is not to direct the concert eliber, and none of the Opera House people will appear as Yvette's satellites, It would be amusing to hear what the French people would say of Yvette's appearance at the Metropolitan. With all her popularity in Paris she has never sung at the Grand Opera there, and Covent Garden in London has not yet sighed for her. It remained for her to come to New York and disiodage Plancon. Anema, Melba, Scalchi, and other Sunday night favorites. We may see her yet in the theatre scene of "Il Pagliacci," or in the Saangerkrieg of "Tannhäusser." Certainly, a place ought to be found for her in the opera.

OPERA IN BROOKLYN.

An Excellent Performance of " Rigoletto"-Melba in "Lucia."

The Brooklen Academy was filled to suffoce. tion last night to listen to "Rigoletto," performed by a great cast of singers from the Metropolitan Opera House.

Special interest was lent to the occasion by the fact of its being Mme. Melba's only appearance in opera in Brooklyn this senson, and by the generosity of the programme, which included not only the entire Verdi opera, but the 'Lucia" mad scene also.

The great prima donna was in superb voice, and it is sufficient to say that she sang in both operas as magnificently as she has recently done in New York, for every one to understand the Signor Kaschmann was the Rigoletto, and made a profound impression by his deep sincerity and the tragic force of his acting, which he is fortu-nate in being able to supplement with a voice still powerful and sympathetic. His Rigoletto, taken all in all, may be setdown as the best seen

taken all in all, may be set down as the best seen on our stage for many years.

Signor Cremonini replaced Russitano, who had been advertised to sing the part of Il Duca, the latter being somewhat fatigued from his performance in the "Huguenots" the praceding evening. Cremonini gave a graceful and vocally excellent interpretation to the part of the libertime Duke, and deserves special traise for having flung himself into the breach at such short notice and without rehearsal. Scalchi gave her familiar portrayal of Maddalena, and Castelmary was a grimly humorous Spanducile. Recalls were numerous, and after the quartet the house fairly shook with enthusiasm, as it did again after the mad scene.

Next Tuesday a most attractive triple bill will be presented, including "Philemon et Haucis, the "Hambet," mad scene, and "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Calvé in the two latter operas.

Miss Saumowska's Recital.

Miss Antoinette Szumowska, pupil of Paderewski, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. Her music was enjoyed by a large audience of enthusiastic

enjoyed by a large audience of enthusiastic patrons and partial friends. The young planist gave a miscellaneous programme consisting of selections from the works of Chopin, Liszt, Schumann, Handel, and others.

Among these was a "Toccatina" by our revered master musician, Dr. William Mason, which was particularly charming and especially well played. Miss Szumowska has grown decidedly in the stronger traits such as power, self-reliance, and brilliancy, having thus made a distinct step upward in her art. She received cordial applause and was encored after the last number, playing in response Mendelssohn's "Spinning Song."

UNFINISHED THE STRE OPENED.

Building Superintendent Asks the Mayor to Close Sanford's-He Doesn't. Superintendent Constable of the Department

of Buildings had Walter L. Sanford, proprietor of Sanford's Theatre, Third avenue and Thirtieth street, before the Mayor yesterday to show cause why the theatre should not be closed. The theatre is Jacobs's old Third Avenue Theatre, which was almost destroyed by fire last sum mer. Sanford secured control of the property. rebuilt it, and opened it a week ago.

Mr. Constable said that Sanford had violated

the law in opening the theatre without proper the law in opening the theatre without proper authority and before it had been thoroughly repaired, and that the plans of the architect that had been passed upon by the Building Department had not been carried out.

The fire curtain, Mr. Constable said, had not been properly placed, the fire stops and pipes were not properly completed, and in many respects the people who visit the theatre-endanger their lives. He advised that the performances be stoned until the house is fully finished.

their lives. He advised that the performances be stopped until the house is fully finished.

Mr. Sanford said that the house would be in perfect order by Saturday night, and that to stop the performances would do him great damage. He said that unusual precautions were being taken to prevent fire.

The Mayor said that he would allow the performances to go on as long as the unusual precautions were taken.

M. B. Curtis's Onths.

In the litigation over "Gentleman Joe." M. B. Curtis, an actor, swore that he was a resident of California and that the State law had no jurisdiction. It was proved before a refere jurisdiction. It was proved before a referee yesterday that he voted here last election and that he swore in a recent litigation that he had been a resident of this city for thirty years. Counsel for Rudolph Aronson, who is suing Curtls, will call the Supreme Court's attention to these contradictory oaths.

Justice McCarthy fined Rudolph Aronson \$25 yesterday for contempt of court for failing to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings.

Theodore Moss Foreclosing on the Nett Burgennes.

Theodore Moss has brought a suit against Mary Knell Burgess, her husband, Nell Burgess, and two others to foreclose a mortgage on the and two others to foreclose a mortgage on the premises. I West Eight-second street and 223 and 224 Central Fark West. Moss alleges that In May, 1895, Mrs. Burgess, to secure adobt of \$55,335, gave him a mortgage on the property in question. He says that default has been made, and that the money has been due and unpaid since Jan. 1.

BARLY SENT BACK TO ELMIRA He Fears Ill Treatment for His Assault on

Edward F. Early, a prisoner of the Elmira Reformatory on parole, who, when turned over for violating his piedge of good conduct to Hugh B. Brockway, assaulted the transfer officer in the Centre Street Court on Jan. 2, was arraigned the Centre Street Court on Jan. 2, was arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday. He plended guilty to the assault, and begued to be sentenced for a long term in the penitentiary or Sing Sing, rather than go back to Elmira. He said he did not believe that he would ever be able to leave the Reformatory alive if he was sent there again.

Justice Hayes was of the opinion that Early should be sent to the City Prison for sixty days, but Justices Jerome and Jacob decided to suppend sentence and turn him over to the Elmira authorities. Early said he feared he would be cruelly treated because of his assault upon the brother of the Superintendent of the institution.

ROUNDSMAN TYLER'S BURGLAR. The Cop Says the Thief Robbed Mrs. Tyler of Jewelry Worth \$250.

Roundsman John Tyler of the Elizabeth street station says that when he reached his home, at 222 East Eighty-first street, early yeserday morning, his wife told him that a bur

terday morning, his wife told him that a burglar had broken into the flat and had stolen \$250 worth of jewelry.

He at first said that his wife had been chloroformed, but afterward denied this. He got so mixed up when questioned by detectives of the Eighty-eighth street station that they concluded that he had not been robbed at all, and told the story of the robbery for some secret reason. Mrs. Tyler is said to be ill.

MISS LOZIER'S WEDDING PRIVATE. Dr. Lozler's Death Causes the Recall of the The death of Dr. Abraham W. Lozier, the

husband of Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier, was announced yesterday, and, as a result, the invitations sent out for the wedding of Miss Jessie C. Lozier to Mr. S. Henry Payne at St. Andrew's Church to-night have been recalled.

In accordance with Dr. Lozier's last wishes the wedding will not be jostponed, however, and it will take place at the appointed time, but the ceremony will be a private one.

Mr. Keyser Marries at 70.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 14.-In Grace Episco pal Church in this city this morning Miss Annie Opdyke and Aaron Keyser were married by the Opdyke and Aaron Keyser were married by the Rev. E. M. Rodman. Mr. Keyser is about 70 years of age. He lost his first wife about a year ago. The bride is about 30 years old. Her father, Charles Ondyke, a son of the late ex-Mayor Opdyke of New York, was opposed to the marriage and did not attend the wedding. The couple left on a Southern trip, and on their return will reside on Watchung avenue in this city. Mr. Keyser owns extensive ranch inter-ests in the West, and is rated as very wealthy.

MR. DEPEW TALKS PEACE. MELBA'S WEDDING PARTY.

SHE MAKES TWO YOUNG FOLKS HAPPY AND LONES HER SECRETARY.

Miss Louis Bennett Married by the Archhishop Y. sterday to Mr. Kenyon Mason of London A Pretty Brenkfast at the Savoy and Many Pine Wedding Presents. Mme. Nellie Melba has been playing the gralous rôle of good fairy to a pair of impecunious roung lovers and brought the pretty drama to a triumphant close vesterday afternoon. Like all that of Miss Louis Bennett and Mr. Kenyor Mason. This is the story.

Miss Bennett is a clever young English wonan, who has been companion and secretary to Melba for three or four years. Miss Bennett was devoted to the lady of the golden voice, and her devotion was thoroughly appreciated.

When Melba came back to America last autumn she was accompanied by a somewhat disconsolate little maiden who had left her heart behind with a blond young Englishman with his fertune unmade, though in the past he had had a good start in the London Stock Exchange. There was no near prospect of a wedding, and the lovers found it very hard to part. Melba's sympathies were with them from the

first, and before long she devised a surprise for Miss Bennett. She invited Mr. Mason to come over to America to spend the holidays with his sweetheart, and his arrival was timed to meet Melba's party on the return from her concert tour on Dec. 21.

Eight days ago, when they were to have said farewell, Melba announced that she would have to farewell. Mr. Mason could stop a week longer, and then carry home his bride. She would give Miss Bennett a wedding, and "attend to all the rest." This turns out to have meant the trousseau, the breakfast to fifty guests, and Melba's check for \$1,000.

Melba doesn't do things by halves, and the wedding she gave her protegee yesterday was charming in every respect. The ceremony, as it was a martage mirte, could not be celebrated in a Catholic Church, but was performed in the drawing room of the archiepiscopal residence, and the Archbishop gave the benediction to the

and the Archbishop gave the benediction to the young couple.

There were present only Mme. Melba, her brother and sister, Mr. and Milss Mitchell, Mr. Tom Kelly, and Mr. T. Adamowski, who officiated as best man. The bride wore white satin with duchesse lace and orange blossoms, and an encompassing cloud of tulle vell. Melba was radiant in a wonderful frock of pink heliotrope and pale blue with turquoise and diamond ornaments, and a black picture hat with drooping niumes.

wedding breakfast, which was at 1 o'clock, was served in a private suite in the new part of the Hotel Savoy. The rooms are done in white and gold and pale green, and the same scheme was followed in the floral decorations. In an antercom was constructed a bower of palms and white roses beneath a marriage bell, where Mr. and Mrs. Mason received the congratulations of their friends. The table in the adjoining room was circular, enclosing an exdjoining room was circular, enclosing an ex-anse of foliage rising only a few inches above he level, not to obstruct the view across. Its treen depths were faintly lit here and there by the glow of tiny incandescent lamps, hardly more than the gleam of a firefly, but very pretty neffect.

by the glow of tiny incandescent lamps, hardly more than the gleam of a firefly, but very protty in effect.

The table appointments were all white and gold, sliver and crystal. The menus were satin marriage bells, with small medallion portraits of the bride and groom on one side and their initials in menogram usen the reverse. The same monogram was wrought in rose carnations in the horseshoe which was suspended over the bride a place. It was the only touch of color in the decorations. The White Hungarian hand from London played softly out of sight during the whole time.

When the guests took their places the Archishop was upon Mms. Melba's right and Mr. Henry F. Abbey, upon her left. The principal artists of the Italian operacompany were there. Other friends of Mme. Melba, among whom were Dr. and Mrs. Curtis. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Keily, Mr. Tom Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Regionald de Koven, Mr. Charles E. Ellis, M. Munzig, Mile Carlotta Desvignes, Mrs. Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. Mernheimer, Mrs. Dugro, and Father Connelly, the Secretary of the Archbishop. The Archbishop iconsised the health of the happy pair and of Mme. Melba, who had been their gold angel.

Mr. Kenyon Masen rose to reply and pearly

pair and of Mme. Melba, who had been their good angel.

Mr. Kenyon Mason rose to reply and nearly destroyed Melba's composure by his evidently destroyed Melba's composure by his evidently destroyed Melba's composure to him and to "his girl." It was a frank, carnest, boyish speech, and he fullshed by saying that after all the truest thing he could say about Mno. Melba was that "she's such a good pal," and he began to sim, "For she's a polly good fellow," in which all the guests hamediately joined, standing.

which all the guests immediately joined, standing.

The bride's going-away costume was of blue cloth with white satia trimmings, and a blue that with white satia trimmings, and a blue hat with white lace and blue wings.

A great number of handsome and valuable presents were sent, among which are two silver tea services, one from the 16 Heszkes, a superb silver soup tureen from Mr. Tom Kelly, a dessert service in silver from Mr. and wise, a massive silver lewel case from Mr. deorge flaven, a diamond bracelet from Mr. and Mrs. Engene Kelly, a silver coffee service from Mr. and Mrs. Gran, and a pair of silver entree dishes from Mr. Fills, Mr. and Mrs. Abley's present is a suite of rooms on the pronuchade deck of the steamship Paris, upon which Mr. and Mrs. Mason are to sail this morning.

MR. ROWE'S LOVE BARRED.

After Popping the Question He Encounters a Rumor and Offers a Reward. WOODSBURGH, L. I., Jan. 14. James R. Rowe,

young Englishman who keeps an uphoistering shop to Lawrence, near this place, is having a hard time trying to marry Miss Bessie Powell. & daughter of Thomas Powell, a resident of Cedarhurst. Miss Powell is 19 years old and handsome. Rowe is 24 years old. His trouble began in August last when he proposed marriage. Then for the first time he learned that ugly rumors concerning his past were being circulated. They were to the effect that he had deserted a wife and family in England to come to this country. In vain he protested his innosence, but he was unable positively to disprove cence, but he was unable positively to disprove the stories, and Mr. Powell requested him to diacontinue his attentions to Miss Powell.

The young couple kept apart for several months, and Rowe spent the interval in endeavoring to prove the falsity of the charge made against him. But in this he was unsuccessful. He was a foreigner and had but few acquaint-snees in this country. In the mean time it was secretained by others that in 1803 and 1894, when Rowe was conducting a small shop at this village, he was acquainted with a man who represented himself as unmarried. They both boarded at the liamilton House, kept by Hamilton Brower.

resented himself as unmarried. They both boarded at the Hamilton House, kept by Hamilton Brower.

One day, during the absence of both Rowe and his friend, so the story goes, a woman carrying a child in her arms called at the Hamilton House and, in the presence of several witnesses, asked for Mr. Rowe. She was informed that he was absent in the city. According to the story she next inquired when her husband would return, and was again intormed that Mr. Rowe had gone to the city and would not be back for several hours. More conversation followed, and those who took part in the talk thought the woman was Rowe's wife.

Finally Rowe's friend entered, and this friend was confronted by the woman, who claimed him as her husband. It is said that they had a lively scene, and that the woman accused him of deserting her. The scene ended by the man returning to Brooklyn with the woman.

In the interval the story had gone abroad that Rowe had a wife and family, whom he had deserted, and that the woman was following him up.

serted, and that the woman was following him up.

Finally on Saturday of last week Rowe had a long interview with Mr. Powell, and for the first time he learned where the story against him had originated. He immediately drove to the Hamilton House, and getting Mrs. Brower, who withnessed the scene between his friend and the woman took her before Mr. Powell, but even this falled to convince the latter that there was not some foundation for the story. Finally, as a last resect, Mr. Howe has caused the following notice to be published in the local papers:

\$500 reward to any person who can prove that James R. Rowe of Lawrence has a wife and children living in Lugiand or America.

James R. Rowe of Lawrence has a wife and children living in Lugiand or America. In addition to this notice Mr. Rowe has sent to friends in England to forward to him sworn statem at regarding his standing at his old home and slood other proof that the story of his alleged marriage is false.

Alleged Diamond Thieves Arrested. HARTFORD, Jan. 14. Two men, bulleved to be expert diamond thieves, who have been under

sur - lilance by the police for two or three days, were arrested on Trumbuli street this afternoon by Serguat Walter Smith and Pollcoman by Serg and Stater Smith and Policeman Peter Sullivan.

They were II. W. Gardner and James Brown, alias Allen. While being acten to the collec-station Brown broke away from Policeman Sul-livan, but was recaptured after a long class. The men came from Providence last week.

They will be held for examination.

Threw Jewels in the Street in Fright Over A fire occurred yesterday morning at the

house of Clinton Stevens at 660 Lafavette avenouse of Clinton Stevens at 600 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, caused by the upsetting of an alcohol lamp. It resulted for a loss of \$1,000.

One of the members of the family got excited and threw a casket containing \$500 worth of jewels out of the front window. The jewels were scattered around, but it was reported by the nolice last hight that most of them had been recovered.

Y. M. C. A. Railroad Branch's 20th Anni

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Charles P. Clark, Pres dent of the New York, New Haven and Hart ford Railroad, and Chauncey M. Depew made speeches last night at the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was held in the railroad men's building in Madison avenue at Forty-fifth street. The place was crowded with employees of the New York Central Railroad and their women folks. There were a great many railroad officials pres ent besides the three speakers. Mr. Vanderbilt presided and occupied the central seat on the platform. Mr. Clark sat on his right and Dr. Rev. S. Parker Morgan, and the "Coronation" and an anniversary Lymn were sung before the addresses began.

Mr. Vanderbilt in the opening address said that the association could look back at its success with gratitude and forward to a future of greater usefulness and greater influence fo good. He spoke of the extension of the railroad branch of the association to other roads. The Boston and Maine had decided to introduce it and had taken Mr. Burleigh, the Secretary o the Central branch, to do the work. The Y. M. A., he said, had proved beneficial to the men in the Central's service and more than profitsble to the companies that had contributed to its support. Concluding he said: "May the mutual regard continue in the future to benefit both the employer and the employed."

The annual report showed an increase in the membership, a large increase in the receipts from the members, and the benefits that had been derived during the year. The contributions of the members this year for the first time exceeded the contributions of the company There was a song, and then Mr. Clark made an address, in the course of which he said that there wasn't a director or an official of his road who could be persuaded that the railron branch of the Y. M. C. A. wasn't a most useful institution in the education and betterment of the men. Then he told a story about a visit he Commodore was nearing his end

"He said to me," said Mr. Clark: "'I'm an old man and you are a young one, and I want to give you a little advice. It's this: Be careful what you promise, but always do as you agree For more than twenty years," said

old man and you are a young one, and I want to give you a little advice, It's this: Be careful what you promise, but always do as you agree to do. For more than twenty years," said Mr. Clark, "I've made that my ruie." and he concluded with a little fun at the expense of Dr. Depen, who, when the crowd got through laughing, said:
"Ladies and gentlemen, I endorse what Brother Clark says about always doing what you agree to do, but I am constrained to say that in practical railroad matters when we come into collision as we frequently do, he is inclined to differentiate in the doing of what he agrees to do. When I pin him real hard to his agreement he says 'Yes, I always do what I agree to the thin the says 'Yes, I always do what I agree to the thin the says 'Yes, I always do what I agree to the other of us having a tod memory, and I've found generally in life that when men agree to do things and don't put them down in writing, when It comes to the question of what it was they agreed to, there's nearly always a case of bad memory somewhere."

Next he accused the Secretary of getting off in his annual report a joke that he himself bad sort of annually for twenty years, and that bothered railroad/busines/flat had the (central offlat) who were in sight, and taleed a laugh at the expense of each. The American railroad, he add, was the greenest railroad in the world and the combination could live forever. "Vork," he said, "is the real conservator of the body, the mind, and morals. Cultivating the mind at the expense of the body makes weak and dyspeptic men, while cultivaring the mind at the expense of the body makes weak and dyspeptic men, while cultivaring the mind at the expense of the body makes weak and dyspeptic men, while cultivaring the mind at the expense of the body makes weak and dyspeptic men, while cultivaring the mind at the expense of the long to make the puglish and the slugger. It is the combination of the world the combination of the world that have to lie about the goals they not to do the provide a saf

E. McNeille, and Henry Khode

TAR ROOFING FACTORY BURNED

Another Fire in the T. New Company's Building-Loss \$60,000. While thirty-five men were at work last evening on the third floor of the T. New Tar Roofing and Manufacturing Company's main building at 531 East Nineteenth street the

room suddenly filled with smoke. The men ran down stairs and found that the second floor of the building, on which are stored large quar titles of rags and paper, was adre. Night Watchman Teenan rang an alarm. When the firemen came they had great difficulty in get ting any kind of a supacy of water, as receral
of the hydrants about the factory were frozen,
and when they raised helders on the front of
the building they found that they could not
enter on the third and fourth floors because of

the building they found that they could not the other on the third and fourth floors because of the dense smoke.

Suddenly a column of flame shot into the air from the centre of the building, and in an incredibly short time it was on the foun end to end. The building, which is a five story brick structure, extends through to Twen eth street, and it was stocked throughout with highly inflammable material. A second and third alarm brought a crowd of fire engines and trucks and two water towers, which were stationed on the Nineteenth street side. The fireheat William M. Hevemeyer worked from the Nineteenth street side. The fireheat will probably amount to \$00,000.

The loss will probably amount to \$00,000.

Tohias C. New, the head of the concern, who was summoned by telephore from his home in Brooklyn, said that the building and its contents were insured. There have been at least four fires in the factory since 1887, when it was totally destroyed, causing a loss of \$80,000.

WOMEN WHO WANT CLEAN STREETS. A Branch of the Brooklyn Health Protective Association to Re Formed.

The Women's Health Protective Association in South Eighth street, near Driggs avenue, yes terdey afternoon to organize a branch in that part of Brooklyn. Mrs. James Scrimgeour, the President, and the objects of the association were clean streets, clean government, and leacitizens. She said she was aware the analytic times being reliculed, but the member are determined to carry on the work which they and said out. She vigorously denounced the ash larrel fultance, the spitting of tobecoming the area the strowing of same, and orange peels on the stdowalk, and the throwing of mance into the gutter. range poets on the addewalk, and the throwing f paper into the guitter. There was an widrens by the Rev. John Cole-nan Adams and another by Mrs. Bernard Po-ers. A leanth society will be organized at the extinection.

Th of in a Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium. A thief who had just robbed the lockers of Young Men's Christian Association in Harlem,

Young Men's Christian Association in Harlem,
was caught last night. Mr. Le Compt was the
first to discover that he had been robied.

Returning to his locker and missing his gold
watch, he remembered that he had seen a
stranger around a few minutes before, today
to the street to search for this man, he saw him
just noarding a 175th street cable cer.

Roundsman Met allach arrested the man and
found in his possession Le Compt's watch and
chain and money, and other things taken from
the others. The prisoner also had a number of
pawn tickets. He said he was treage Ward, 23
years old, but refused to tell where he ived.

"His Private Character," "Speaking of Ellen," 'Ont of Wedlock," etc., have been sold.

He is the most typical purveyor of literature
to the masses now living in this country.

6. W. DILLINGHAM, Publisher.

New York.

A l.i. the leading European newspapers and periodicals for sale by the International News Company,
as and 85 Dualest. N. 1. one door what of Broadway,
the American in Paris." by Eugene Coleman
avider. Lippincott, publisher, Price \$1.00.

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BAD AIR AT JEFFERSON MARKET. Magistrate Finmmer Reprimands Johnson,

the Negro Jantter, Magistrate Flammer called William Johnson, the colored porter of Jefferson Market Court, pefore him yesterday and reprimanded him for the bad condition of the court room. The air was so foul that the Magistrate, while administering justice, held in his hand a bottle of smelling salts, which he frequently applied to his nose, and several of the more delicately con-stituted of the clerks followed his example. The Magistrate asked the janitor the cause of this

Magistrate asked the janitor the cause of this condition of afficirs.

He declared the engineer was to blame, and that official was sent for. The engineer said that he was responsible only for the heating of the building, and had nothing to do with keeping it clean or ventilated. He suggested, however, that the odor might be due in part to the bad sewerage. Janitor Johnson seized at this explanation, and said that he was perfectly satisfied that that was the cause. The Magistrate ordered him to notify the Board of Health at once of the bad sanitary condition of the court. Johnson gets 8900 a year for his zervices as janitor, and it is proposed to increase this to \$1,200. He has two colored assistants.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC-TIME DAY. Sun riscs ... 7 23 | Sun sets ... 4 57 | Moon sets. 5 44 HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook. 7 41 | Gov.Island. 8 18 | Hell Gate.. 10 **

Arrived Turspay, Jan 14

Sa Taormina, Fenal, Hamburg,
Sa Jaormatown, Hulphers, Nortolk,
Sa Jaormatown, Hulphers, Nortolk,
Sa Jaormatown, Hulphers, Now Orleans,
Sa Sams, Frostad, Port Clinon,
Sa Colorado, Counter, Fernandina,
Sa Ciratha, Counter, Fernandina,
Sa Crizatha, Powon, Tampico,
Sa Cirizatha, Powon, Tampico,
Sa Linnada City, Hunter, diretel,
Sa Georgia Colorado, Sa Georgia Colorado,
Sa Georgia Colorado, Sa Georgia Colorado [For inter arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT. Sa Fulda, from New York, at Gibraliar.
Sc California, from New York, at Gegiorn.
Sa Kibbur, from New York, at Cape Town.
Sa Pecanonias, from New York, at Trieste,
Sa Biesa, from New York, at Manchester.
Sa Southwark from New York, at Antwerd.
Sa City of Perth, from New York, at Antwerd.
Sa Feliciana, from New York, at Delagon Bay. STORTED.

Sa Guthell, from Nieuwe Waterwag for New York, passed the isle of Wight. St Albano, from Norfolk for Hamburg, passed Dover. Sa Astronomer, from New Orleans for Liverpool, passed kinsale. passed Kinsale.

Sa Sirdoswald, from Baltimore for Hull, passed

Prawle's Point. SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Sa Braunschweig, from Breinerhaven for New York,
Sa Cyril, from Mess na for New York,
Sa Draco, from Bari for New York,
Sa Draco, from Bari for New York,
Sa Straio, from Bio Jamelro for New York,
Sa Kiraio, from Bio Jamelro for New York,
Sa Missila, from Port Sait for New York,
Sa Missila, from Port Sait for New York,
Sa Missila, from Saiddleabsrough for New York,
Sa Weila City, from Swansea for New York,
Sa Cufic, from Liverpool for New York,
Sa Cufic, from Liverpool for New York,

SATIST PROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

OUTGOING STRANSHIPS Norwegian, Glasgow. 1.20 P. M. Santiago, Nassau. 10:00 A. M. Andes, Hagti El Ilio, New Orleans... Sail Friday, Jan. 17. INCOMEND PYTANSHIPS

Gitraltar . Colorado Furnesda Baratoga Trintdad Due Thursday, Jan. 16. Liverpool Gibraitar Premen Antwerp Gibraitar Cibraitar New Orieans Savannah Eensington . Due Priday, Jan. 17 St Louis

Liverpool....

Huffalo.

Jan. 11

Due Saturday, Jan. 18.

...GlaszowSt. Lucia

.....Ilavre.....

MARRIED. PAYNE-LOZIER .- Owing to the death of De Abraham W. Lozier, the invitations for the wedding of Miss Jessie C. Lozier and Mr. S. Henry Payne at St. Andrew's Chirch, Wednesday even-ing, Jan. 15, are recalled. In necordance with Dr. Lozier's last wishes, the ceremony will take

place on the same date privately. TEARNS DRAKELEY, -un Tuesday, Jan. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Jeane Cassard Drakeley, eldest daughter of Mr. George Drakeley of 365 Greene av., Brooklyn, to Mr. Arthur Kendall Stearns, by the Rev. Dr. Long-

TOTATO

BRADY,-At his residence, 831 West 18th st., New York city, James Brady, recently of Astoria, in the 74th year of his age. office of funeral bereafter.

ELL BECK. -On Sunday, Jan. 19, William Ellbeck. in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral at his late residence, McCallium st., above Green st. Upsal, Germantown, Pa., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, on the arrival of train due at Upsal as 8-16 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. LNG. Association of Exempt Figures.—Members

of this association are hereby notified to meet at Hotel Winthrop, 125th st. and 7th av., to-day (Wednesday), at 6 o'clock P. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased member, Albert King.

ROHERT B. NOONEY, President.
FRANCIS HAGADORN, Financial Secretary.
LOZELE, On Tuesday, Jan. 14, suddenly, at his residence the Board Windows.

residence, the Hotel Winthrop, Dr. Abraham Lozier. of funeral hereafter.

O'CONNOR, -On Sunday, Jan. 12, at her residence, 140 West 120th st., Mary E., beloved wife of Nicholas B. O'Conner of New York, and daughter of the late Jenas and Dorothy C. Bryant of North Anson, Somerset county, Me.
Funeral services will be held at St. Agnes Chapel,
Trinity parish, W2d st., near Columbus av., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock. Interment

at Milford, Conn., immediately after the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot on the 1 F. M. train from Grand Central speed on same date. Relatives and friends are invited in accordance with above notice. SMITM. - On Monday, Jan. 13, 1896, at her residence in the village of South Haven, Long Island, N. T., Miss Theodosia M. Smith, in the 77th year of her

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to abtend the funeral services, which will be held at her late residence on Wednesday, the 15th inst. at half past 1 o'clock, Carriages will be at the

Brookhaven station on the arrival of the train which leaves Long Island City at 8 30 A. M.
A. I.L. -At Long Island City, Jan. 13, John Vall, beloved son of Richard and Bridget Vall. Burial from 144 7th st., at 10 A. M., Thursday, Jan.

Interment in Calvary Cometery.

A. WOODLAWN CENETERY OFFICE SO FAST 23D ST. WOODLAWN STATION SATH WARD, HARLEM RAILROAD.

Sperint Rotices. NIGHT FOT OF THE HARR brings baldness.
Use PARKETE'S HARR WAT SAM and your hair will always retain its youthful color and life.

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new Publications.